

WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO STAY

W ★ EMANCIPATION ★
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

LACK OF SUPPORT IS ALL WE FEAR

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 14

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912

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Release Ettor and Giovannitti or the Wheels of Industry Will Cease To Move!

SEVEN THOUSAND STILL STRIKING

FEW MEN WORKING ON C. N. CONSTRUCTION — "WOODEN SHOE" COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH—G. T. P. STRIKE EXPECTED.

The Canadian Northern strike continues to exist despite the newspaper reports to the contrary.

Relatively few men are working and many of those employed appear to be in line with the I. W. W. method of conducting such a strike.

Scouts are making full reports of conditions in each and every camp and upon the knowledge thus received the strike committee acts.

One scout walked all the way from Kamloops to Vancouver to make his report. This is but one of the many indications of the determined spirit of the men.

Several cooks have been fired for being I. W. W. Men. Even scabs do not like castor oil in their mush.

"Man-catchers," as the body snatching agents of the employment sharks are called, are busy but without any appreciable result. Even when a large crew is recruited there are practically no men left by the time the job is reaped.

Between Kamloops and Ashcroft Daly's steam shovel blew up when operated by inefficient men. In the camp above Yale one man has been killed and another had his hand torn off by a cable. Because of these accidents no efficient man will risk his life working with scabs.

The I. W. W. has opened a hall at Kamloops and thus far it has not been disturbed. Other camps will be opened and picketing commenced more strongly than ever.

A number of imprisoned strikers were released on the 18th and 19th. They immediately resumed their work on the firing line.

The food in the railroad camps is rotten and men who quit are not paid off at the full wages promised them. This aids the strikers as it makes it doubly hard for the bosses to obtain scabs.

The Central Strike Committee have removed to Kamloops. The daily bulletin has been discontinued for the present and all funds have been placed in the hands of Treasurer Geo. Fenton, 34 Cordova St W., Vancouver, B. C.

Funds are still needed as the entire force now employed by the contractors are about to strike and the Grand Trunk Pacific men have made preparations to join the walkout.

The C. N. strike will pass into labor history as one of the most significant struggles between workers and shirkers ever waged in the Northwest. Play your part by assisting financially.

I. W. W. MUST WIN AT WHITE SALMON

White Salmon, Wash., June 23.—The class struggle which is forever and ever going on between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat was vividly emphasized by one of its aspects when the community of White Salmon, Wash., awoke on Thursday morning, June 13, and became aware of the fact that the 242 men who were working on the construction of the Northwestern Electric Company's power dam struck in a solid body after their demands for higher wages and better accommodations were not granted.

Demands presented to the superintendent on the eve of the strike were as follows: First, flat increase of 25c per diem; second, better food and accommodations; third, no discrimination to be made against the workers.

Greeks, Italians, Croatians, Bulgarians, Americans, Austrians, etc., unanimously voted for the I. W. W. to conduct and manage the strike.

Owing to the fact that the company owns large tracts of land on both banks of the river, the strikers were evicted from the premises and given their checks. Some of the strikers were compelled to take their checks at the point of a gun.

A lease on ground for camping purposes could not be obtained from the surrounding, diplomatic "hoosiers," a fact which compelled us to shift our center of operation to White Salmon, four miles from the dam.

Hall, mess room, sleeping quarters were rented, and a general plan of camping, imitating that of our fellow workers on the Canadian Northern, was then adopted.

Net of pickets and scouts were spread over the surrounding country by the captain of

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IN PRISON BECAUSE OF THEIR LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS!

Haywood on the Ettor-Giovannitti Case

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED IN COOPER UNION HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:

It was just such applause as this that gave me courage and strength when I was in the same position as the men whom we are appealing to you in behalf of now. I feel that my life must have been preserved by you for such occasions as this, and I feel now that it is not me to whom you are giving this magnificent reception but to the principles for which I stand. Your applause is but an echo of your hearts, but an echo of your own desires, and you realize that the men who are in jail at Lawrence are in jail because they are fighting your battles. I felt that when I was in jail in Boise, and I know that had the united action of the workers, the men and women of New York City, of New York State, of the United States of America and of the whole world been withheld from the fight, and for which we appeal to you tonight in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti, I would be sleeping in a bed of quicklime within the walls of the Idaho penitentiary.

Without the support of the Socialist party Ettor and Giovannitti would be helpless. It was you of the Socialist party who came to our relief when we made an appeal for financial aid. It was the Socialist party that sent nearly three-fourths of all defense in the strike. It was the working class of New York, Philadelphia and Massachusetts, most of whom were Socialists, who took our children. Without the support of the Socialist party, the strike at Lawrence never would have been won. Without the support of the Socialist party, no strike can ever be won; and without the support, without the influence, without the power of this great organization, Ettor and Giovannitti would be helpless tonight. But

they have a right to expect your support. They are of your class, they are members of the working class movement, to which they have devoted their lives, devoted their lives to improving the conditions of the downtrodden and the submerged. Well, indeed, are they entitled to your support! And I know by your responses and by the work you will do among your fellow workers in the work shops and in the Socialist locals that Ettor and Giovannitti are once again to see the sunlight and carry the message of Socialism to the working class.

I remember the last occasion of my speaking in this hall. It was a discussion between Comrade Hillquit and myself. We were not agreed as to all points on that occasion. We are agreed tonight. At the time of that discussion, Jos. J. Ettor occupied a seat in the audience. He had a telegram in his pocket. It was the 11th of January. The telegram was urging him to come to Lawrence. It came from that small part of the working class that had been organized by the Industrial Workers of the World. It stated that a strike was imminent. Ettor felt that he had to leave that night. He had a manuscript to correct and sat up all night, and next day left for Lawrence. The strike was then unorganized. He showed a wonderful ability, remarkable personal magnetism and organizing power. With Giovannitti he brought together 27 different nationalities, speaking 43 different dialects, into ONE BIG UNION, so strongly welded together that the capitalist mill owners were unable to make even a dent in it. The strike was against a reduction in wages. It was due to the inauguration of the 54 hour law. It was the intention of the mill owners to work the men 12 hours a day and 12 hours at night.

And then the workers discovered they had been robbed of 30 cents. Something told them that action was necessary. They had no common tongue, they could not understand each other; but they found that they could come together because of common needs and grievances. And this the mill owners overlooked—the fact that each one of these workers was equipped with an organ that speaks in all languages, an organ that knows no nationality, no flag, no craft, nor church—they were each equipped with a stomach. And they knew

the supply of men in New England is about exhausted. Not enough to take the places of women as many as there were employed. Mill owners, to prevent loss in profits, reduced wages. The mill owners put their five fingers into the envelopes of 30,000 workers and extracted more than an average of 30 cents from each individual; 30 cents is a small sum, but for 30 cents they turned Lawrence upside down. They put a hole through schedule "O. K." They made some presidential candidates look like 30 cents.

Thirty cents amounts to a great deal to the textile workers. It was the difference between life and death. You remember the children we sent you to take care of. The first 119, when they arrived in New York City were taken to Socialist party headquarters at Labor Temple for placing, an after repast, they were examined by physicians. It was found that every one of these 119 children was suffering from malnutrition and this was a chronic condition. They had been starved since birth, they had been starved in their mother's womb, they had been starved from before they were conceived in their mother's womb.

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One Big Union Gains Ground in New England!

Lawrence, June 14.—The industrial situation in New England, as far as the I. W. W. is concerned, is one of activity and progress. Many strikers are on hand and there are many calls from different parts of the territory for organizers. In Webster, Mass., we have one mill completely organized and prospects are very good for organizing the industries of the entire town. In Haverhill, we have the closed shop in one factory. We have two locals there. Over 900 members are already enrolled in the I. W. W. in Webster. In Willimantic, Putman and Jewett City, all in Connecticut, like conditions prevail.

In Clinton, Mass., a struggle is now on which has been in progress for a period of ten weeks. The loomfixers and weavers in the Lancaster Mills Corporation came out for a 10 per cent increase in wages, the abolishment of the fining system which has already provoked

trouble. Slum dwellers were sworn in as special police, and the citizens of Clinton were treated to the spectacle of seeing a daily parade of these human imbeciles. But the employees of the Lancaster Mills realized that the only weapon they required to defeat the corporation was the withholding of their industrially organized labor power.

On Monday morning, June 3, the last straw was laid on the camel's back, when Special Officer Hugh Cromie, who was formerly employed as a second hand in the machine room, deliberately tripped up a little Greek girl of about 14 years of age, causing her to fall to the ground. Other girls who were with her slapped Cromie's face, whereupon this brave specimen of humanity immediately began to beat with his club the head of every woman he could reach. This was the cue for the police

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OUTLAWS RULE IN SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO IN MIDST OF OUTLAWRY—VIGILANTE BUNGLER FAKE KIDNAPPINGS—MEN ARE DEPORTED—MORE SMALLPOX.

The "Vigilante" actions of San Diego's petty larceny business men have produced their aftermath in the form of individual outlawry and a reign of terrorism at the hands of degenerates.

Those who joined the midnight mob for mercenary considerations have the others at a point where they are afraid of being "squealed on," with the result that the hired thugs may do about as they please in the city.

On Saturday, June 15, three men representing themselves as officers took a man, who had shown some quiet interest in freedom of speech to the wharf and there threatened him with bodily harm if he did not take the next boat to San Pedro. The man remained in the city, however.

Mrs. Emerson was given a taste of the "move on" ordinance at the hands of Detective Shepherd although this same lawfully inclined gentleman failed to note that a certain Mrs. Venrick, otherwise known as "Feathers," broke the city ordinance in her use of vile and abusive language against Mrs. Emerson. Mrs. Venrick, who it is alleged, tried to shoot her husband about three years ago, threatened Mrs. Emerson with the same treatment as that given to Dr. Ben Reitman.

During the occurrence the genteel and refined bourgeoisie womanhood of San Diego was shown by the repeated cries of "strike her. We'll stand by you." These creatures are undoubtedly part and parcel of the cowardly mob who threatened the life of Emma Goldman.

John M. Sehon, superintendent of police, was criticised because of his defense of the red light infamy of the city, known as the "Stingaree." In an open letter by the chairman of the prohibition county central committee he was asked numerous questions about his connection with the licensed prostitution and among them was the following pertinent query: "Will you and your associates furnish your share of womanhood from your own families for the maintenance of this necessary (?) business of prostitution?"

This question so enraged an ex-alderman named Salmon that he went to the place of employment of the writer of the letter and proceeded to heap abuse upon him. The police upon the beat pretended not to be cognizant of the matter.

Sehon has been such a good lickspittle lackey to the interests that it has been decided by Spreckles that he would make an excellent congressman. He is to be run and backed by

(Continued on page four.)

DYNAMITER BRENN STILL HOLDS JOB

Lawrence, June 23.—The Breen dynamite planting case has taken another sensational turn. Two civil suits for \$5,000 each have been filed against the school committee, whose three attempts to aid the police authorities to "get" Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti during the recent strike failed miserably. Breen was subsequently arrested, convicted and fined \$500, which he paid without protest or appeal. A movement for his recall followed. Now comes the two civil suits as the latest incident in his nefarious attempts to "get" two innocent men into the clutches of the law, in the interests of the big mill corporations located here. The cases will be tried in August, or about the same time the Ettor-Giovannitti case will be tried.

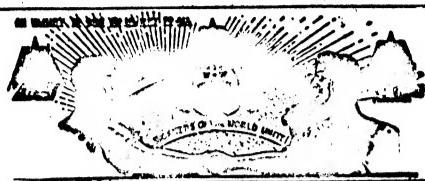
Breen planted dynamite at 78 Lawrence St., in a shoe shop next to Colombo's printing shop, where Ettor made his headquarters. He misplaced the explosive and the scheme consequently miscarried. Another lot was placed in a cemetery on the outskirts of the city. A third lot, the first to be found, was deposited in a house on Oak street, wherein lived Faras Marad and Mrs. Mary Skirik, the plaintiffs in the civil suits now pending against Breen. Both were arrested and exonerated; hence the suits

Breen tipped off the police in all the finds. He gave the information that led to the discovery of the dynamite in all three places. He knew where to find "the dope," because he had placed it there for a specific purpose, as already indicated. There was enough dynamite planted by Breen, in pursuit of his diabolical plan to blow up the city. An accidental explosion

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
Joe J. Ettor, Thos. Halcro, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, Geo. Speed
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

No subject class in society ever framed a law.

Principles are valueless unless applied. Belief in industrial unionism is of no force unless you join the industrial union and get into action.

Do you really think that another man should be allowed the privilege of ordering you around simply because he inherited money, or stole some natural resources, or was able to drive sharper bargains with unfortunates than his more compassionate neighbor? Each worker should feel that he is the equal of every other producer, and the superior of every of every idler or labor skinner. Get that spirit and our battle is well nigh won.

A TIMELY PAMPHLET.

From the press of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. comes a pamphlet by Wm. English Walling, bearing the title "Labor-union Socialism and Socialist Labor-unionism." It appears in a red cover, is printed in clear type and is addressed "To the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W."

The booklet succeeds fairly well in its purpose of treating the paramount issues of the day in a manner that neither commends or condemns. In its pages are set forth facts about direct action, sabotage, the general strike, legal minimum wage, the public, profit sharing, as well as a general exposition of anarchism, socialism, syndicalism and industrial unionism.

It is shown that syndicalism and industrial unionism are not identical, that the public is in reality divided into a capitalistic and a non-capitalistic group, that a minimum wage by law is deceptive, that profit sharing is but a clever juggling scheme of those capitalists who seek to smother the class struggle, but in the end the author confuses socialism and industrial unionism, implying that they are the same.

Strictly speaking it is improper to apply any of the three terms—Anarchism, Socialism, or Syndicalism—to Industrial Unionism. It is seen that industrial unionism partakes of the beneficial features of all three of these philosophies and has drawn good points from other sources as well. This is because it is born from the every day experiences of the propertiless toilers. Even the ultimate goals of the different movements are not precisely the same.

The pamphlet, however, is of great value to every student of the question that at present agitates the labor world: "What are the most effective means of overthrowing wage-slavery and securing for ourselves the full social value of our product?"

KINDLY RESPECT THIS COURT.

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington is as worthy of respect as Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle. Just how much respect that depends upon your individual temperament.

Whatever may be our opinion of the court (and we are not even hinting what is the depth of our feeling on the subject) we will have to admit that it has succeeded admirably in stripping capitalism bare and holding its unclothed hideousness up for public inspection.

In the matter of the \$3 wage scale of the city of Spokane the court rendered a decision which, we regret, is too long for reproduction in these columns. We will deal with the parts which show the cloven hoof of capitalism.

Just how you—the wage slave—are viewed by the masters of the bread is shown in the following sentence from the decision:

"The labor here involved is common labor, requiring no training or skill, the only requirement being, to use the language of a witness, that the man shall have 'a good strong back.'

The same judges are greatly incensed when the street speakers tell from a soap-box platform that the employers seek to hire men who are "weak in the head and strong in the back."

We have been criticised for setting forth the economic law that labor power is a commodity and is bought and sold upon the market with no more consideration at the hands of the buyers than is given to so much hardware.

When we advised the workers to organize to make of themselves more than commodities and finally to gain industrial control so as to cease being commodities altogether, the courts were the first ones to rush in and declare that we were preaching class hatred. They were as one in declaring that we were "economically unsound."

Yet here is a decision quoted by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington which declares:

"If an act compelled counties, cities and towns to pay to all stone masons not less than \$2 per perch for stone to be used on any public work, when the market price of stone was but \$1.50 per perch, or to a brickmaker not less than \$12 per thousand for brick, when brick of the same quality could be bought for \$10 per thousand, or to the hardware merchant not less than six cents per pound for iron, when iron of the same quality could be had for four cents per pound, such legislation would shock every reasonable mind, and would be universally condemned as unwarranted and unconstitutional. For the same reason an act fixing the price of unskilled labor on all public works at not less than twenty cents an hour is a legislative interference with the liberty of contract by counties, cities, and towns, which finds no sanction or authority in the doctrine that counties, cities and towns are municipal and political subdivisions of the state."

If there is a workingman who, in the face of this decision, can harbor an idea that he is looked upon by the employing class with any higher regard than is bestowed upon stone, brick or old iron, that working man has not even sense enough to make a good supreme court judge. He is an incomparable idiot.

"By freedom is meant free buying and selling," is the scientific outline of freedom of the workers under capitalism. Free to be bought and sold at the "going wage" which is set by the supreme court at \$2.25 per day.

One thing remains for the workers to do and that is to organize industrially and in selling their commodity—labor power—to part with it as a merchant does with his wares. In other words, give to the employers poor service for a poor wage. When wages fall below the level of a decent existence let the profits and the quality of the work be reduced accordingly.

Then perfect the industrial organization until you have the power to take and hold the machinery of production and distribution, and thus cease to be commodities and become free producers.

THE ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE.

With malice aforethought and charity toward none, the great woolen trust, with the aid of the steel and coal trusts, is seeking to gain revenge for having been forced to disgorge yearly ten or fifteen million dollars of their stolen booty.

The backing of the other trusts shows that the real object behind the persecution of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti is not to serve the ends of justice but to silence two powerful labor organizers who must eventually enter the coal fields and invade the dominion of the steel trust in their successful efforts to organize industrially the workers of the world into ONE BIG UNION.

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are not guilty. They have committed no crime. They have intended no crime. They have advocated no crime. Yet they languish in the jail because of the wrath of the woolen trust and the trembling fear of the coal and steel barons.

And the very persons most active in keeping these men in jail are viles criminals of the worst sort. They are the criminals who rank with the sneak thief, the yeggman, the purse snatcher, with the exception that the heads of the wool trust have not themselves the courage that is necessary to perform such work.

The wool trust officials were afraid of even the little children of Lawrence and so they sought the services of the blue coated thugs and the murderous cossacks to do their dirty work for them.

These brave wool trust officials used one of their subservient tools in an endeavor to discredit the leaders of the strike, picking out John J. Breen, school superintendent of Lawrence, to place dynamite in the headquarters of Joe Ettor so that detectives in the pay of the wool trust might later find the explosive and call for the arrest of the strike leader. The diabolical plot failed through the inefficiency of their skulking tool.

But John J. Breen was fined only \$500 for having committed this crime and was not deprived of his liberty at all. Furthermore Breen is still superintendent of schools in Lawrence and there is but small doubt that William Wood, president of the Wool Trust, could tell something about who paid the fine for Breen.

The planting of dynamite, while the most spectacular feature of the case, is by no means the one fraught with the greatest consequences to labor. Two of the charges in the indictment are the things to which every laboring man should give his attention.

"Accessory before the fact" is one of the charges and this is to be stretched to mean that should any crime upon person or property follow the publication of an editorial or the delivering of a speech calling attention to the character of the said person or property, such an editor or speaker could be held as accessory before the fact of the crime and brought to trial upon the charge.

With such a damnable idea put into execution the whole theory of free speech and free press is found to be a fiction. With free speech and press destroyed there would ensue a reign of terror such as the world has never before witnessed. Free press, free speech, free assemblage—these are the safety valves of discontent.

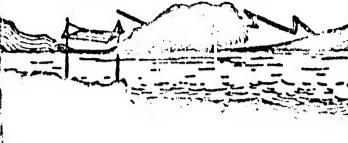
"Conspiracy" is another charge and if this charge can be made to stand it simply means the revival of the old English law condemning labor organizations as combinations detrimental to the welfare of society. What this means to labor, and especially to the Industrial Workers of the World, is plainly seen.

We must protest by all means. We must send forth the nation wide cry for freedom. We must be prepared to lay down the tools of industry in order to force the liberation of our brave fellow workers. An aroused working class is all that can save them.

Every radical paper should take up this case. It is of far more importance than was the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Get articles in the papers in your locality, Mr. Reader. See that all socialist and radical papers give space to the matter. If any refuse the request you can put them down as the vilest sort of traitors to the working class.

There are several million workers who are already determined that Ettor and Giovannitti shall be free. Can you add some to their number?

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Germany.

The tenth Congress of the Free Union of German Trade Unions (Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften) was held at Magdeburg-Wilhelmstadt from May 16 to 18. Fifty-seven delegates representing 126 organizations assisted at the congress—24 unions had not sent delegates—besides the administrative committee, the commission and editor of the organ "Pionier," altogether 67 comrades. The discussions reflected the purely proletarian character of the congress in opposition to the ordinary congresses of the large centralist trade unions where the paid officials and aspirants to posts, dominate the discussions.

A very interesting discussion took place on the "question of organization" on which Max Winkler reported. A majority adopted a resolution rejecting the centralist form of organization which leads always to the domination of a few and the servile obedience of the others. The F. V. declares itself in favor of the federative form, leaving the local trade unions free to decide the beginning and the end of strikes. The congress considers the active propaganda and use of solidarity strikes a useful factor in the education of the proletariat in the fight against exploitation. That is why the F. V. is against the tariff contracts so in favor with the centralist trade unions, which prevents the members of similar trades from helping their fighting comrades.

The F. V. declares itself in favor of a strong propaganda of the general strike.

(The following appears in the International Bulletin and is being sent to all organizations of labor in Europe).

Save Ettor and Giovannitti! This is the cry among the revolutionary unionists of the U. S. from New York to San Francisco.

Our two comrades, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, at Lawrence, Mass., are in danger of being assassinated legally as accessories before the fact to a murder in which the principal is unknown and which was committed when they were miles away from the scene. Ettor and Giovannitti accused of assisting in the murder of a striker! A perfectly absurd accusation, clearly showing the character of the plot against two propagandists of revolutionary unionism in America. It is simply because Ettor and Giovannitti led to victory a strike which has caused the New England textile interests a loss of \$15,000,000, yearly in profits which they now must pay to their employees in the form of increased wages and improved conditions. This case reminds one of that of the Chicago martyrs in 1887. It is not only of interest to the I. W. W. whose fervent propagandists Ettor and Giovannitti have been, but to the workers of the whole world. The trial was to have begun on May 27, but was adjourned to July 27. The defense committee makes an appeal and says:

"The wool and cotton kings are being supported by the steel trust as well as by the anarcho-coal operators in their conspiracy to send both to the electric chair for a crime committed by a policeman as has been testified by many witnesses. The trial of Parsons, Spies, etc., is used as a basis for the prosecution of these fellow workers and their associates in the Lawrence strike. The proletariat of the whole world must help the American workers in this affair before it is too late. At Lawrence alone the enormous sum of 390,000 francs has been collected for the defense. The revolutionary unionists of America are appealing to the syndicalist organizations of the whole world to support them morally by passing resolutions of protest and sending them registered to the American government, especially to President Taft, Washington, D. C., and to Governor Foss, Boston, Mass. The address of the Defense Committee is: Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

HAVELOCK WILSON IS NOT AN INDUSTRIAL LABOR LEADER.

(By Caroline Nelson).

It was with great eagerness that I hastened down to the labor council to hear Havelock Wilson, who conducted the successful strike about a year ago of the seamen and firemen in Great Britain. He lost his health in that strenuous struggle and was sent on a trip around the world, and came to San Francisco the other day.

He is a mild mannered, pleasant looking man. He said he had been in the labor movement thirty-three years. "The grievance which the sailors fought against," he said, "was of twenty years standing. First, they could not get a job on any ship excepting through a free employment bureau, and had to have what was called a blood ticket. Second, they had to undergo a physical examination by stripping before a ship's federation doctor. If they demanded a certain rate of wages this doctor refused to pass them as fitted for sea duty;

on the other hand if they offered to work below the wage scale this doctor would pass them even if they had a wooden leg. So that this medical examination by the ship interest was simply used to beat the men down to the lowest standard of living. Those who passed were stamped on the top of their hands like packages of goods. Sometimes this stamping occurred days before sailing, and they had to be careful not to rub it off."

"The ship federation which they had to fight extended to nearly all the European countries,

including the lake transportation companies of America. They represented a capital of over \$150,000,000, and laughed at the sailors. We went into this fight with very little money—but we had what was better than money—the true trade union spirit and grit. In three weeks we laid low the shipping trust, and forced them to come to terms."

"Now, I find that every twenty years or so, labor gets very restless, and starts out to do something. And a labor victory of any trade acts as a great epidemic. It imbues the whole working class with the fighting spirit. But we have to be very careful. I am afraid that there is a tendency in Great Britain today to be rather reckless, which may cause us to lose what we have gained. We should first of all be strictly honorable, and when we reach an agreement and sign a contract, we should see to it that we live up to it. Sometimes the rank and file repudiate a contract after their leaders have signed it. We should first of all see that we have honest and honorable leaders and then be honorable ourselves. True, the bosses do not always live up to their contract with us, nor do they always act honorably, but two blacks never made a white mark."

The above is in substance what Havelock Wilson said in his speech in the San Francisco labor council. I am sure many of us were disappointed and surprised. The labor council in San Francisco is getting more and more revolutionary every day and has absorbed a good part of the spirit of industrialism. Mr. Wilson's remark regarding the sadness and honor of labor contracts was received in silence. And the old man undoubtedly felt that he had run into a small iceberg, for he stopped suddenly in his speech and said he knew his time was up. A lone voice said, "go on."

No one doubts the sincerity of Havelock Wilson, nor can anyone forget the splendid work he has done. He left parliament to give all his strength to organize the sailors for that splendid battle and victory which became the talk of the world and an inspiration to the workers the world over. But when he begins to talk about the sacredness of contracts with the bosses, and the honor and honesty of trade unions in dealing with their oppressors, he is out of touch with modern labor spirit, especially here on the coast, even in the trade union halls. Indeed, the trade unions here in San Francisco hold a club over the heads of their conservative leaders. Not long ago a union was called to terms for its industrial propaganda, and, of course, became all the more revolutionary. The conservative voices receive scant applause, while the revolutionary industrialist can always count on warm acclamations of whoops and yells of approval.

It was a curious incident that right after Wilson, a representative of the new ousted pressman's union in Chicago, which went on strike against the Hearst papers, in spite of the wishes of their international officers, spoke before the council. He showed that labor contracts were always drawn in favor of the boss, and so worded that it would take a lawyer to see the "jokers." As long as these contracts worked in favor of the boss's interest he honored and respected them, when they did not find a way around them. He also told how the president of his union had been called into the office of the publishers and told to obey orders or they would break him and his union, as they had the international officers on their side.

A pretty state of affairs for the labor leaders to work in harmony with the bosses. However, it is not any secret, and the workers are getting tired of it. The spirit of industrial unionism cannot be held at bay any longer.

Stitt Wilson Loses His "Goat."

Another thing occurred here in Frisco which shows which way the wind is blowing. A San Diego free speech mass meeting was held in Dreamland Rink. Stitt Wilson, the socialist Mayor of Berkeley, was chairman, and took great pains to explain to the audience that this meeting had nothing to do with the I. W. W.'s, that it was simply in the interest of humanity. Mrs. Fremont Older, the wife of the Manager of the Bulletin, was also one of the speakers. She is a very handsome, aristocratic looking lady, and, of course, Stitt could not for one instance believe that she was an I. W. W. as far as she could be. Did Spargo not say in the Socialist convention that the I. W. W.'s belonged to the scum element, and that many of them had criminal faces? Will Mr. Spargo please explain where one gets those criminal faces, since only the poor wear them? However, Stitt got the worst wallop by Mrs. Older that he ever got in public in all his life. By the time Mrs. Older got through the three letters I. W. W. was encircled with a laurel wreath as big as the hall, while the chairman had shrunk proportionately. There was no mistake about where the popular sympathy was. It must have been humiliating for the conservative socialist mayor of Berkeley to have his goat captured by a social superior for the benefit of the despised I. W. W., and see it chased all around the ring accompanied with the whoops and yells of what he thought was—"my people."

THE LABEL.

"The issuance of individual labels by the several organizations that have such is very expensive" say the A. F. of L. papers. Garment workers' label advertising costs between sixty and seventy thousand dollars each year, and the Typographical union spends \$10,000 a year on the international label.

The I. W. W. has as its motto "One Union—One Label—One Enemy." The label is always in the hands of the workers and is put on as an evidence of work done and not to boost some particular employer's product. We rely upon our economic might to force compliance with union rules."

Better send for a bunch of those three month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

DIRECT ACTION

The Philosophy of the Labor Struggles of Today.
(Louis Levine, in the Forum for May).

PART II.

The labor struggles carried on in the spirit of Direct Action are, therefore, quite different in character from the labor disputes characteristic of trades unionism. The latter generally tried to foster a spirit of harmony between employers and employees, to get along peacefully and to settle differences of wages or hours of work by means of arbitration and conciliation. The advocates of Direct Action value the struggle itself no less than the result obtained. They want an increase of wages as a result of increased combative energies; shorter hours of work, as a consequence of greater moral aspirations on the part of the working men. They are anxious to keep up the readiness of the workers for defense and aggression and this is why they repudiate long time contracts with employers. They do not want to bind their hands for any length of time, in order to be able to take up a fight whenever a good opportunity presents itself. As to the concessions won, they are convinced that only their readiness and ability to fight for their rights will protect them against the encroachments of employers.

What is this all for? Why spend so much energy for such things as an increase in wages and the like? Could not the same results be obtained with much less trouble in a smooth, quiet way?

The questions are pertinent because they lead us into the wider outlook of those whose faith is pinned to Direct Action. The underlying ideas of Direct Action already point to something that is larger and of greater consequence than a mere increase of wages by a few cents or the shortening of the working week by a few minutes. A united class cherishing a feeling of class-solidarity must evidently have a common aim which should stir the collective soul of the class and give the thrill which alone may keep alive its class enthusiasm. Such a common aim cannot be the mere desire of obtaining a few concessions here and there, in one trade or another; it must be some general ideal, involving the working class as a whole and affecting economic life in its entirety.

Such an ideal there is, and in its general outlines it surpasses almost any conception of social transformation that has been recently evolved by the human mind. It is the ideal of a new society, which would consist exclusively of voluntary economic associations carrying on the activities of production in their industry and subject only to the general control of society as a whole. Imagine a Miners' Federation managing the mining industry of the country, a Builders' Federation taking charge of the building operations, a Railway Federation regulating the railway service; imagine these federations to be constituted of local labor associations charged with the management of exclusively local affairs subject to the control of their federation; imagine local central associations giving their attention to matters of a general local character, and finally imagine a National Federation of Labor, attending to industrial matters, national in scope and importance, and you have the picture of an economic federation which is inspiring the advocates of Direct Action in no less a degree than our forefathers were inspired by the grand idea of political federation.

Many questions might be asked about the possibility or desirability of this ideal, which it is impossible to go into here. It is necessary, however, to call attention to the fundamental difference between this ideal and any other which involves governmental regulation—whether expounded by a Progressive Republican or by a Socialist. The experience with our politicians has filled many of us with horror for the idea of governmental regulation, which would, probably, lead us to an era of economic inefficiency surpassing even our political indecency. But the politicians are put out of the economic federal ideal described above. With every man in a certain economic group doing his share of productive work, with every group managing its own affairs, no room is left for men who know everything about anything but that which is intrusted to them. A new era of expert public service would be inaugurated where every man would be expected to be a specialist in some thing and to do his share of the work of society in that field alone in which is an expert.

But this ideal presupposes the transformation of private property into collective property; it means Social Revolution—does it not? It certainly does. The advocates of Direct Action do not deny it nor are they afraid of the tremendous social change they are looking forward to; they are convinced that the industrial unions now organized by them will grow and spread and gradually grow in power will finally oust the employers from business. A time will come—and these men see the moment not so far away in the future—when the organized labor unions, conscious of their strength and determination, will say to their employers: "Now, look here, gentlemen. You have been enjoying life for quite some time at our expense. You have been getting dividends that we were making. Maybe, you were in some way useful before, but now we are going to manage affairs ourselves. We know the business all right. We can work the mines, run the machines, weave the cloth, run the railways, etc., and we are going to do it. Your time of bossing it has come to an end. If you wish to be useful, come into our union and take your place beside us in the shops. We shall treat you as brothers, and you shall have your equal share of what we all produce."

Such is the philosophy of Direct Action. The term Syndicalism would probably be more descriptive. But Direct Action is the central and most characteristic part of syndicalism, and lies running from it as from a starting

point lead one into all directions until the entire ground of the syndicalist philosophy has been covered.

What is the significance of all these ideas and what is their strength? Might they not be simply form on the surface of a swelling tide, which will inevitably break against the solid shore?

Let those who wish peace for their souls at any price think that it is so. But those who are eager to penetrate into the social movement of our times will not content themselves with a shrug of the shoulders, intended to shake off a disturbing idea. They will surely make an effort for themselves to understand the conditions resulting in such movements. In fact, the mind and heart of the world have been too strongly impressed by recent events to fall into lethargy so soon. But only a collective effort can possibly solve the problem of the profound social unrest of our days. To one man nothing more is given than to throw some light on the subject, and this alone is attempted in the following lines:

Two fundamental facts must be grasped, if the recent labor struggles are to be understood. The first is what may be called the democratic movement in the world of labor. There is a democratic movement there just as there is an onward movement in political democracy. In both spheres the character of the movement is the same. It is simply an increase in the numbers of those who want to have their share of the good things of the world. Mere numbers may not seem of consequence at first blush, but it is a tremendous dynamic factor.

Greater numbers spell readjustment, new forms of organization, new methods and new ideas. Direct democracy, as is well known, had to give way before representative democracy on account of the larger populations of modern states. Even in the inorganic world a mere increase of mass leads to important changes in the activities of a body.

In the world of labor the democratic movement could not but have grave consequences. As stated above, the earlier trades unions were to a large extent privileged bodies. They grouped mostly the skilled working men of the trades, who alone benefited by their organization. The large mass of the working men shared but little, if at all, in the so-called conquests of labor, and the latter resulted in the formation of an "Aristocracy of Labor." But in recent years a movement of the laboring mass below against the aristocracy began. Ever larger numbers of working men began to pour into the unions, breaking down the old barriers. New sections of the working class—the lowliest sections, such as the dockers—began to form their organizations. Inevitably the skilled workers began to be swamped in the mass of less and less skilled, with the result that ideas suited for a comparatively small body of highly skilled working men began to give way before new ideas, which sprang up in a large onward-pressing mass of the less skilled.

The other fact to be borne in mind is the growth of organization among the employers. No one need now dwell on the gigantic organizations of the big capitalists. In comparison with them the biggest trades unions of the old type with all the millions in their treasures are but like pygmies beside a giant. The dwarfs may have courage and fighting spirit, but their fighting powers are broken. Their attempts to crush the giant only call forth a smile on his greedy lips. As a matter of fact within the last decade or so the trades unions of the old type have found it more and more difficult to win a strike by their old time methods. Their largest treasures gave out and they were compelled to give in to the employers, whose obstinacy was nourished by their powerful money-bags.

But this world of ours is a world of struggle. No sooner has one method of struggle been played out than a new one puts in its appearance. The trades unions of the old type have not gone yet and they hope to stay for a long time to come. But their efficiency does not suit the new conditions, and new organizations working with new methods have begun to make headway. The near future, no doubt, will see the growth of Industrial Unionism and the accentuation of the policy of Direct action, because the former is necessary in order to embrace the increasing mass which wants to be unionized, while the latter is the only method of struggle which can be handled by a large mass of less skilled workers whose treasures are ridiculously small in comparison with the funds of the employers and whose only weapons, therefore, are solidarity, energetic pressure, and enthusiastic determination.

The new movement calls for new leaders. The trades unions of the old type needed leaders who were mainly systematic, patient, pliant and diplomatic. Such leaders could see that the treasures grew, that employers were not needlessly exasperated, and that as much as possible was obtained through lobbying and negotiating. But the new unionism needs leaders of another type. It calls for men of action, for men whose word burns, whose appeal inspires, whose example moves. The most interesting fact in the recent strikes in England was the open distrust of the leaders of the old type. The masses felt that they were not fit for the occasion. The new conditions must bring forth a new type of leader, powerful, inspiring and heroic.

Such leaders, however, must be men with large visions and with high social ideals. No one can be stirred to heroic deeds by petty aims. The main ambition of the old type labor leaders was to obtain some improvement, however small, here and there. The new labor leader with his vast energies and profound emotions can be stirred to his activities only by some such ideal as that described above. He must feel that his devotion and heroism

are creating something great and grand and of profound significance to mankind as a whole.

This is why the leaders in the recent struggles, the apostles of Direct Action, are whole-hearted industrial socialists in the broad sense of the term. They are syndicalists who work for a transformation of society on new principles and who are convinced that the only way to accomplish this transformation is through an energetic, well-organized and class-conscious unionism.

Such are in general outlines the new ideas which are forcing their way into social life and the conditions which have brought forth these ideas. The masses are invading economic as well as political life and are rearranging matters to suit themselves. They find their leaders who are ready to supply them with philosophy, stimulus and example. The seriousness of the movement cannot be doubted. Those who see in it danger to themselves have already given the familiar warning: Caveat consules! But is it not proper that those who wish to stem the torrent should first try to find out what is its depth, what its kinetic energy, and wherefrom its gushing fury?

In our next issue will appear a review of "The Labor Movement in France," by Louis Levine, author of the article on "Direct Action." Quotations from two of the most important chapters will prove as interesting as the article we have reprinted from the Forum. Don't miss the next number.

We have made special arrangements for telegraphic news on the Ettor-Giovannitti case when it comes to trial. Needless to state our opportunities for getting accurate information are superior to those of any other paper in the country. Our press service on the trial will be better than that of the capitalist dailies. You cannot afford to miss a single issue of the "Worker." A three months sub will insure that you receive the paper during the trial and will put you in possession of the preliminaries to the great contest. Subscribe immediately.

PHOTO BUTTONS.

The attractive Ettor-Giovannitti photo buttons are now on sale by practically every local. Their retail price is generally ten cents each. Get one.

If your local has not a supply, bring the matter before your business meeting and see that a large number are ordered, at \$4.00 per hundred, from Wm. Yates, Treas. Textile Strikers' Defense Fund, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.

SOCIALISM ON TRIAL.

(By Justus Ebert.)

The argument advanced by District Attorney Atwill at the preliminary trial of Jos. J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, contains passages that are of special interest to Socialism and social reformers in general. The passages in question reveal a provincial attitude, which make plain that the persecution is based on a hostility to Socialism and Anarchism and all organizations that are indiscriminately alleged to propagate the tenets of both. These passages occur at the very opening of the District Attorney's argument and are very frankly avowed. They follow the usual declaration of disinterestedness and impartiality. He (the district attorney) is not concerned in the industrial trouble going on in Lawrence. He knows nothing as to the rights of the controversy. He hopes that if the mills can afford to pay the operatives more, and better their conditions that they will do it. There the district attorney stops with his platitudes. Then he frankly admits his prejudices. These are based on a training in a home where the tenets of Socialism had no place. Being brought up in that environment the district attorney is unable to look with complacency upon all these labor buzzards gathering here in Lawrence, from all parts of the country for the purpose, as he claims, of spreading their pernicious doctrines among the toiling masses, advancing that organization which they are depending upon for a living, and advancing the circulation of the periodicals which they edit, and from which they gain their livelihood. Massachusetts, declares the district attorney, has no need of those social vultures.

Of the provincialism of this argument little need be said. That the district attorney should so plead for Lawrence, a city dependent on a social measure, the tariff, for its existence, and on outside capital and the labor of all Europe, simply illustrates the desperate straits to which he is reduced in his endeavors to electrocute Ettor and Giovannitti. What must be pointed out is that this provincialism is in reality not provincial as it looks. It is the provincialism of all the district attorneys that have persecuted labor and socialist leaders the world over. It is the cry of "foreigner" and "outsider" that the Socialist and labor agitator hear wherever they go in the social world of today, with its close interrelations. According to this cry Chas. Edward Russell, Bob Lawrence, James R. Reid, Mrs. Pinchot, and the thousand and one other socialists and reformers who came to Lawrence during the strike are labor buzzards and social vultures, feeding on the carrion, most likely, of highly protected Lawrence, and as such they are, according to the argument, fit subjects for persecution by those with an anti-socialist and anti-anarchist "home training."

The danger of this position to progress need not be dwelt on long. They should be apparent at a glance to every student and thinker. They make the holding of certain ideas repugnant to the established order the basis of legal attack and suppression. Are the socialists, the labor movement, and the advanced radicals of all schools, going to support such a position? If not, let them rally to the aid of Ettor and Giovannitti! In a more numerous and more substantial manner than at present. A victory for such a position will be a victory for reaction.

PRIZES FUND.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$45.31 |
| C. C. Palmer, Butte, Mont. | 1.00 |
| Geo. Butler, Redlands, Cal. | 2.00 |
| Louis Campbell, San Diego, Cal. | 1.00 |

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

"The Militant Minority" are those who are always on the lookout for new subscribers to the "Industrial Worker."

We were the first paper in the U. S. to print the address by Tom Mann to the soldiers. It has since appeared in most of the radical papers.

"West Pocket Essays for the Laborer" is a little pamphlet issued by Labor Culture, 229 West St., New York City. It has the revolutionary spirit.

The Maoriland Worker, New Zealand, issue of May 17, has an article on the Shame of San Diego. Let the world know of the crimes of the degraded city.

San Diego's brutalities are gaining for that city an unenviable reputation. The International Socialist of Sydney, New South Wales, publishes a note on the situation.

The Organizer, Delta, Colo., June 15, devotes a full page to murderous San Diego under the title "Who are the Anarchs?" They also deal with the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

The Journeyman Stone Cutters and the Granite Cutters are waging a jurisdictional war in British Columbia, each claiming possession of Haddington Island stone. That's a poor way to fight the boss.

From 1867 to 1912 inclusive no worker has been appointed to the Canadian Senate. To qualify, a member must be worth \$4,000. None of the Canadian Northern strikers have any intention of running for the office.

Automatic, coin slot, food servers are displacing waiters in Sweden. Machinery, not increases misery with the lessened cost of production. We must have industrial control or starve.

Jas. E. Fisher, in the Manchester Socialist Review, England, states in an article "The Impossibility of Syndicalism" that sectional unionism is, was and evermore shall be. Wouldn't the employers like to feel that the tale is true!

A typewriter is one of the latest inventions. It reproduces type-written messages just as a telegraph transmits sound. The wire may be used for telephone purposes also. This means more workers will starve unless we get wise and change the basis of society.

The Boston Elevated Railway organized a union called the Loyal Federationists with which to replace the strikers during the recent conflict.

Robert Hunter is sizing both of them up to see which has the most votes.

Is free press allowed in Southern California? Listen to this from the San Diego Herald and then judge for yourself. Speaking of a newly started paper at Coronado the Herald remarks: "Editor Crooks is a good fellow and a hard worker. If he can keep so busy that he don't see what's going on he will be all right."

I. W. W. agitation on the Pacific coast has forced the A. F. of L. to try to organize the migratory workers. They now claim organization in about 10 California cities. It would be interesting to know how much working class economics is discussed at their meetings and how much they are imbued with the revolting spirit.

The newest paper yet is Modern Methods, Ketchikan, Alaska. It advocates Socialism and says it will stand with the under dog. The opening issue has a broadside on San Diego. The editor is against plug-hat socialism and thinks the I. W. W. are not so worse. If the paper sticks to its declared policy, it will prove to be another nail in the capitalists' coffin.

"When a policeman hits a striker he is quelling a riot; when the striker hits back to protect himself he is a rioter. When thugs are employed to beat up strikers it is called good business, but when a striker hits a strike-breaker it is a crime. If you put the grease from the sewerage in butter and sell it, it is called good business; but if a striker puts kerosene in the custard it is sabotage."—Rose Pastor Stokes.

"Naturally, when one hears the tale of the old soldier, it is always the enemy, the foreigner, who played the odious part. The child hears all this frequently, and his mind receives from this home education an indelible impression. Before even going to school, the urchin already bears in his blood the hatred of the foreigner, national vanity, idleness, the sword, mystical adoration of the country. He is already a patriot."—Gustave Herve.

The action of Pres. Freil in cancelling the charter of the striking sterotypers in Chicago is causing a general wave of distrust, throughout the crafts unions, of officials who hobnob with employers. The printers are condemned for not striking with the pressmen, and would have been expelled from the central body had not such action been unconstitutional. Lynch, of the I. T. U., was roundly scored at the general meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. A general revision of ideas regarding the signing of contracts is noted.

DONATIONS TO PAY OLD DEBT.

The following donations have been received and will be used to cover the loss by fire and to pay off our indebtedness:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Local 382, Seattle, Wash. | \$5.00 |
| Local 178, Seattle, Wash. | 5.00 |
| Local 56, Bakersfield, Calif. | 2.15 |
| C. L. Lambert, Maricopa, Calif. | 5.00 |
| Local 252, Seattle, Wash. | 2.25 |

Individual subs increased largely over previous weeks and several locals are collecting funds to aid the "Worker."

Los Angeles locals are to give a picnic on July 4th and one half of the proceeds will be sent us to pay off accounts and help along the press fund. Other locals are giving dances and taking other methods of helping the "Worker" in this extremity.

To allow support to flag for one instant will mean a serious blow to the "Worker." Roll in the subs.

We regret that Lumber Worker notes were received too late for appearance in this issue.

T. H. Dixon is requested to send an order to Ass't Editor Heslewood to secure a registered letter addressed to Box 2129, Spokane.

Any papers desiring regular, authentic information of the Ettor-Giovannitti case should communicate with Justus Ebert, Chairman Ettor-Giovannitti Publicity committee, 9 Marion Street, Lawrence, Mass.

We are glad to report the formation of a new local of Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers in Chicago and hope to have space for a communication from them next week. The secretary's address is William Peterson, 2075 N. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glue never did stick like some working men to their slavery.—Ex.

"Direct Action" means getting a new subscriber for the "Industrial Worker" yourself instead of expecting someone else to do it.

WORKERS DON'T PAY TAXES.

"The cost of the attempt to prevent free speech in San Diego is yet to be paid. So far the May bills total nearly \$3,000, with considerable more to follow. The Kirk trial—a most useless expense—has cost the city \$738.00 so far, and the case is yet to be tried all over again. It cost \$831.19 to feed the free speech prisoners.

But among the more interesting expenses we find that of K. C. Kiessig, "rent of guns and ammunition," \$239.50; and this one—a detective to guard the district attorney, \$238. He isn't worth it. Really the district attorney had either an abnormal notion of the class of people he was opposing, or an exceedingly exaggerated idea of his own importance to the city."—The Labor Leader, San Diego.

THE CO

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

THE ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE.

(Continued from page one.)

that 30 cents less in their weekly pay envelopes meant a shrinkage in their stomachs; meant that some of their children were that much nearer to death.

The strike started at the Washington mills, later spread to the Woods mill of the American Woolen Company, then to the Pacific mill, extending to the others very rapidly. The workers were parading within the vicinity of one of these mills when they were charged with a stream of hot water from within the mill. Their anger was aroused. They rushed at the mill, some of the machinery was destroyed in it. But the damage was less than that done by Harvard students when celebrating a football victory. This served as a pretext for calling out the forces of oppression. The police not sufficing, the fire department was called upon, the detectives were let loose, the State police known as the "Grey Wolves" were herded upon the strikers. All this still being insufficient, the mayor went to the saloons and drew from them their thugs. He put a star upon the breasts of each one of these noble sons of Massachusetts. Thus equipped, he sent them against the strikers. Still finding these means of police protection insufficient to suit the mill owners, they (especially Bruere of the Dutch mills) called upon the governor for the militia.

Next to Bruere came the call from Turner, a man of many wives and some wards. He married his last ward. She lived in Brooklyn. They took their honeymoon in Chicago. They went there in a palace train. Two cars were preserved for her dogs. At the Chicago Hotel at which they stopped the dogs were assigned to private rooms and were fed on the choicest kinds of meats; they had porterhouse steaks while the little children in Lawrence were starving. These are the men who ordered the militia. These are the men who use the militia to protect themselves in their licentious luxury.

DOGS FEEDING ON PORTERHOUSE STEAKS AND CHILDREN STARVING.

The militia came as they always come—with murder in their heart. They killed John Ramsey, a 16 year old Syrian boy, a bright child, but too young to die. John was on picket duty with a cornet in his hand. It was his only weapon. He didn't understand English. He was ordered by a soldier to go. When he turned to go, the soldier told him to hasten and then plunged his bayonet into his back. He was the first martyr to the Lawrence strike.

The second victim was Anna La Pizza. The strikers had formed an endless chain of pickets on Broadway. The police began to club them. Some snowballs and pieces of ice and chunks of coal were thrown. The police sergeant was hit by a snowball, at which he was incensed and thereupon ordered the men to fire. A bullet coming from the gun of Officer Benoit struck Anna La Pizza, as 19 witnesses testify, and she was killed. Anna La Pizza was the second martyr.

The second day after she was killed, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti were arrested for being accessories to her murder. Both Ettor and Giovannitti would have willingly laid down their lives to have saved the life of Anna La Pizza. It was they who wept tears when they learned that she had been killed. They were two miles away at the time, speaking at a meeting of German textile workers. Today they are in jail. They are held without bail. There are no witnesses to prove that either Ettor or Giovannitti had ever spoken an inflammatory word.

To read the records of the Lawrence strike is to acknowledge that the Industrial Workers of the World is pure at heart, its conscience is clear and its hands clean of any violent act. In that strike, the workers knew their rights, they were organized to assert their power. They possessed no vote, they had no franchise, most of them women, many of them children, still they had the economic power and with it their labor power, the only power you have, the only capital you have. They committed no violence except to remove their hands, their big man's hands, delicate hands of women, bony hands, from the machinery and when they took their hands away the machinery was dead. And there is nothing more violent in the eyes of the capitalist class than to deprive them of the labor power out of which they got all their capital. There is nothing that will make the capitalist class so mad as to make them spit at the mouth, as to see a working man with his hands in his pockets, or a working woman with her arms folded, or little children playing with their toys or their balls or their marbles. Not to see them busy is to see the golden stream stop flowing. This is what has driven them crazy. In Lawrence the women cannot vote because Massachusetts is not in China. Children cannot vote. The capitalists think we are only fit to work. The only right we had was to organize on the industrial field and thus use our economic power. And the workers went on strike, and it was a wonderful strike—the most significant strike ever carried on in this country or in any other country. Not because it was so large numerically, but because of its democracy. No one was boss except the strikers. There were no leaders and no presidents to look in to say "Howdoyoudo" and whom the employers could "see." The strikers had a committee of 56. The bosses would have to "see" the whole committee. They had also a substitute committee of 56 to take place of any member on the first committee in event of arrest, or to act for the whole committee. And when it came to making negotiations with the mill owners, it was agreed that they were to meet the mill owners alone. The mill owners had their lawyers on hand. The strikers objected to the lawyers. "Don't you think you can handle your end of it as well as we

can," they asked. "I you insist upon having a lawyer, we will have to return for one too." It is said that the workers cannot do this for themselves, that they lack the education. But these mill workers conducted their business to such an advantage that they not only secured the reinstatement of 30 cents and 15 per cent demanded in addition, but they settled the strike on the basis of a 5 per cent increase in wages for the highest paid workers and 25 per cent for the lowest. In the great anthracite strike of 1906, John Mitchell, "the greatest labor leader the world has ever known," said that in all great battles there are some soldiers that must fall. But there was no blacklist—no fallen soldiers in the Lawrence strike.

Now was there any question of nationality. "I have no country," said the Italian, I am I. W. W." And the Turk said the same, and asked the Italian to come and join him at his soup kitchen, in spite of the war that is being waged between Turks and Italians across the ocean.

I wish it were possible for you workers to realize the tremendous significance of the impending trial at Lawrence. No matter if you had said the Lord's Prayer while the murder was committed with the bullet of a policeman, under the interpretation of the law on which Ettor and Giovannitti are held, you can be held even if some man committed a crime miles away.

There is a manner in which the lives of these men can be saved. In Tampa, Fla., there was a successful general strike of cigar makers to force favorable judicial action in trials involving their members. They won. When Durant was arrested in France, the labor unions took up his cause, and when he was sentenced to die they declared a general strike with the result that the sentence was commuted and instead of the guillotine, he was given 12 years in prison. But the workers said: "No." "Either throw open the doors or send him to the guillotine."

And the result was that the doors were thrown open and Durant stepped out a free man. And here you have the same. And you will have to work hard, very hard, for Ettor and Giovannitti, much harder than you did for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. That case meant a tremendous growth of socialism—and the Ettor and Giovannitti trial means that the capitalists, frightened at the spectre of working class solidarity, are trying to stop the growth of industrial unionism.

And let me appeal to you tonight to set shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart and you can do for Ettor and Giovannitti even as you have done for me, Moyer and Pettibone."

UNION GROWS IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Continued from page one.)

to start trouble. Forty special officers came running up to the scene, armed with clubs and revolvers, and began to beat every one within their reach. The workers tried to retreat, by running up the hill nearby, but the police followed them. Finding escape impossible, the workers began to retaliate by throwing stones. The policemen drew their revolvers and began firing into the crowd. Six girls and three men were shot. Several of them were sent to the hospital. The police authorities, including Chief Gibson, implored the organizers to use their influence to stop the trouble which the police had started. The chief of police admitted that the organizers had more power over the workers than the entire police force. Perry and Benkosky were given the chief's automobile and, for a few hours, enjoyed the doubtful honor of being at the head of the police department of the town of Clinton, Mass.

Previous to this trouble the police authorities had said that no street speaking of any kind would be allowed on the streets of Clinton, but they were glad to avail themselves of the services of the "wild agitators" in restoring law and order which they were supposed to uphold and protect. The crowd responded to the efforts of the organizers and dispersed, going to the usual meeting place where a meeting was held in which the anarchist measures of the police force were severely denounced. The picket lines were resumed with increased vigor at noon time of the same day. Instead of having the effect which the authorities expected the unprovoked assault upon defenseless men and women would have, the Lancaster Mills were stopped the next day. The doffing department of the mill came out and joined the ranks of the strikers.

Since then the I. W. W. ranks have been augmented daily, until now only a handful of scabs are at work. The cloth turned out is unsalable. Financial aid is coming in from surrounding towns. Such is the enthusiasm that work has been commenced on a hall and a cooperative bakery to be owned by the I. W. W. At Norwood, Mass., on June 12, the police refused to allow an indoor meeting at the Finnish hall. Twelve hundred tannery and printing shop employees came out to be organized. An open air meeting was then held on a neighboring lot, belonging to a Socialist party member. Another meeting was arranged to take place Wednesday evening, June 19. Wm. Trautmann was the principal speaker and he was employed by the police to preserve order, in fact, was given full police powers. There was much excitement attending the preventing of indoor meeting.

Will the I. W. W. grow? The only danger is that it may grow too fast.

"Propaganda of the Deed" consists of getting a new reader for the "Industrial Worker" whenever the opportunity presents itself.—A.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

Look for a dictograph.

MUST WIN AT WHITE SALMON

(Continued from page one.)

pickets and our own police to patrol the town appointed.

A number of the strikers went to Portland and other towns and are awaiting for the first signal from us in case the strike is settled.

Not many scabs so far. Two bosses were sent to Portland to act as "mancatchers." They were seen by our pickets buttonholing men in saloons and on the streets, with the result that only 18 scabs, bosses with them, were reported coming in last night.

It was obvious to everybody present that the scabs wished to turn back and would have done so if the gun men had not seized them, one by one, and thrown them like a lot of "dead" sheep into an automobile truck.

According to the last report there are 60 scabs, this number including cooks, flunkies, engineers and office force, bosses, 12 gun men (one parading continually on horseback).

The tunnel work is at a standstill, not even the muck having been shovelled out since the last round was blasted before the strike.

The strike took the company by surprise. It was carefully prepared by some of our active members. The company cannot afford to lose time and money in delaying the operations. They are already behind with the contract.

In order to win we have to fight; in order to fight we have to "stick," and in order to stick we must be fed. So far we fought the company upon our own resources, appealing for help to our local in Portland, which responded nobly. But there are many of us to be fed and the struggle is likely to be a long one. It is not only the notorious Stone & Webster we are fighting, it is the whole master class. So all of you who wish us success in our fight send contributions to our treasurer, Abner E. Woodruff.

Remember the first principle of Solidarity is MUTUAL AID!

The Strike Committee.

DYNAMITER STILL HOLDS JOB.

(Continued from page one.)

losion would have followed by awful results. Fortunately, for all concerned, it did not occur.

The movement to recall Breen is practically at a standstill; the pulpits are now ominously silent about it. Breen is defiant and will not resign. With clubs addressed by leading mill managers refusing to endorse the recall movement, he can afford to snap his fingers at the Ministerial Association and the C. L. U. Such bucking is more powerful than is the opposition.

But the working men and women of Lawrence and vicinity show no disposition to table the Breen incident. In fact as the trials of Ettor and Giovannitti draw nearer, they are inclined to view this incident in an increasingly important light, as it shows clearly, a determination on the part of the Lawrence authorities to prosecute the two labor leaders, regardless of the means employed to that end. The planting of the dynamite was a miscarriage; it was bungled-up job that failed of its object; consequently the shooting of Anna La Pizza was next seized on as a pretext to arrest the two men and break the strike, a move that also failed; hence the bitter feeling with which the prosecution is proceeding.

Breen, as is well known, is a local democratic politician. He had no sympathy with either the strike or the strikers. He "planted dynamite enough to blow up the city in the shoe shop at 78 Lawrence street. This shoe shop is one of two shops in one store, that are divided by a thin wooden partition and have separate entrances. On the other side of the partition is Colombo's printing shop. It was here where Ettor received his mail and made his headquarters. Breen put the dynamite on the wrong side of the partition. He placed it

where it could not be directly traced to Ettor, as having been in his possession. The police had their cue; with Inspector Voss at their head they went to Colombo's shop only to find their search fruitless; the dynamite being in the shoe shop, was not to be found in Colombo's. However, they were not "phased" a bit; they went to Pallano's drug store, at 82 Lawrence street, found Ettor there, took from him his valise, broke open the lock and searched in vain for the misplaced explosives. All they found was "mental dynamite," that is some socialist and industrial union pamphlets, which Ettor was selling. Sorely disappointed over their failure, the police, in order "to make good," on learning where the dynamite actually was, arrested four innocent working men.

They were a tailor, a shoemaker, a concrete worker and a laborer, respectively. All four were subsequently discharged. The man, though, who helped Breen is still at large. Breen was arrested and fined \$500 (five hundred dollars), which he paid. And now one of the biggest clubs of Lawrence, addressed by a mill agent, tables a motion endorsing his recall as school committeeman.

Breen is not at all abashed at the demand of his recall. The man who pleaded guilty of planting dynamite at 78 Lawrence street, obviously for the purpose of "getting" Jos. J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, is not without gall.

Addressing a class in the local public schools very recently, Breen said he believed in the I. W. W., its principles were lofty and humanitarian, "but it advocated dynamite." This brazen attitude is amazing to those who do not appreciate the fact that Breen has the backing of local organizations whose membership includes the agents and managers of the big mill corporations here. With such backing, Breen can afford, for the present, to assume a lofty attitude.

This, in brief, is the story of J. J. Breen's

"dynamite planting." It proves the animus actuating the persecution. Ettor and Giovannitti are not, like the McNamaras, men who have committed violence. They are "wanted" because they were good organizers who did successful work. To this end, the shooting of Anna La Pizza by police officer Benoit, is but a means. Will such means prevail? Will Ettor and Giovannitti be either electrocuted or imprisoned? It remains for the working class to answer.

The movement against Breen is growing, however. The local press contains editorials declaring that he should not wait to be ousted, but resign immediately. Secretary Leighton of the Local Central Labor Union reports an increasing demand for recall petitions. The Inter-Church Union, at a recent meeting endorsed the movement. In Boston, Breen's dynamite plant figures indirectly in the traction strike there. Strike leaders declare the finding of supposed dynamite sticks to be "merely a plant of sticks made to look like explosives to cast discredit on the strikers like in the case of the Lawrence strike plant." And so the movement grows.

The same issues of the local press that contained the announcement of the filing of the two civil suits against Breen also reported the interest displayed in the Ettor-Giovannitti case in Europe. The latter fact was announced in big headlines and attracted considerable attention. It was read, in conjunction with the latest Breen incident, with a great deal of eagerness. English labor papers, giving detailed accounts of the protest meetings held in Great Britain, have been received here, and are circulated among the English speaking textile workers, by whom they are eagerly read.

EVERY KNOCK IS A BOOST.

Walker C. Smith,

Editor "Industrial Worker."

Comrade:—For the enclosed \$1.00 please place my name on the "Industrial Worker" mailing list for one year.

I am a socialist and want to see how much of an "impossibilist" you, as an I. W. W. editor, are, anyway. The Milwaukee Herald and several other papers have said the same about the I. S. Review and finally I became so curious that I subscribed for that publication, but I can say it's an exponent of very practical ideas. I also bought Haywood's pamphlet, "The Industrial Socialism," but I can't find a place in it where individual, wholesale murder is being advocated as Comrades Hillquit, etc., would like us to believe it does.

In conclusion I want to say our papers and speakers tell does about your movement and policies, and that's why you are growing so fast, because when we find out what you stand for we become your sympathizers if not full-fledged members of your movement.

It doesn't pay for the capitalists and some of the Socialists to join hands and lie about Industrial Unionism, Haywood, etc., etc., because it will be the case of Jews in Egypt! Yours for the Revolution,

G. T. W., Rivera, Cal.

HIST! I HEAR FOOTSTEPS!

(By O. U. Sabotage.)

Listen! Gentle reader! We I. W. W.'s are being investigated. Surest thing in the world. Behind every lamp post lurks an argued, gum-shoed, key-hole artist seeking assiduously for evidence. Evidence of what? I don't know. Just evidence, that's all.

Since brilliant Harris Weinstock discovered we are going to "unsheathe swords" these dark lantern sycophants of decayed capitalism have been searching for the naked blades. Not one has been found—not even a sheath.

With the aid of Judge Hanford and others of his character (I don't dare say what that consists of) we are to be declared "unconsti-tu-shun-al." Yes, sirs! Ain't it awful, Mabel?

Investigation will find us to be seditious and treasonable." Just because we believe in "direct action." Gee, that must be something awful to believe in. I wonder what it means.

Suppos'n we are guilty as charged—well, it will relieve our minds to know it—but what will the bosses do about it? I don't know neither do they.

I guess we are a bad proposition any way we are figured. But we do come in handy to build railroads, harvest crops, make cloth, bake bread, and even manufacture whisky.

How about it, Hanford? Whatcher goin' to do?

EMMA GOLDMAN IN SPOKANE.

The noted Anarchist lecturer, Emma Goldman, delivered three speeches in Spokane commencing June 19. As all other halls were closed to her by the broad-minded Spokane citizens the I. W. W. hall was secured, although it was rather small for such a meeting.

Upon the night of the second speech Miss Goldman made a plea for financial assistance for the San Diego free speech fighters. This netted \$9.15, which was forwarded to the battle-front.

A crowded house greeted the lecturer at her closing talk. At the conclusion she made a most stirring appeal for funds to help free Ettor and Giovannitti. The collection was \$17. The audience at all lectures was composed of all classes of society and the interest was intense.

"Value derives its essence from work. Whoever can and does not work is worthless, and whoever prevents another from freely using the means of production must be considered a usurper. We must therefore all be workers. Any principle which does not take its source from this fountainhead is false."—Peter Esteve.

OUTLAWS RULE IN SAN DIEGO.

(Continued from page one.)

both republican and democratic vigilante minded satellites of capitalism.

The lawlessness of San Diego is shown by the fact that two pupils of a prominent business college were arrested while ascending the school steps and charged with the heinous crime of being I. W. W.'s. The principal offered to prove that they were not but they had to be subjected to arrest anyway.

The city has laid in a supply of second hand guns and much ammunition which seems strange in face of the fact that not one act of violence upon person has been committed or even contemplated by the I. W. W.

The vigilantes, in order to protect themselves and to swing public opinion outside of the city in their favor, staged a kidnaping of the daughters of District Attorney Utley and District Judge Guy. The whole thing fell flat when one of the tools upon being made the subject of a fake capture was afraid to trust to the "honor" of the vigilantes to get him out of jail as per their promise. He gave away the whole game and the outside world missed a perfectly good kidnaping story.

It is said that Archie Allan, from Australia, and Antonio Pedro, from Honduras, are to be deported because of their activities in fighting for the right that the constitution is supposed to guarantee.

Smallpox still holds sway in that sun kissed and flea bitten burgh and the taxes of the citizens mount higher and